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# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

## The Sickles Trial.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The interest in the Sickles tragedy seems to be deep and intense in this community as it was the day of the homicide. Madison place. It is the sole topic of conversation wherever there is a group of people. The thrilling scene which transpired yesterday in the court room, when the wounds of the unhappy prisoner were opened afresh by the touching evidence of Robert J. Wacker, and when his emotions so completely overpowered him as to render his removal necessary, appealed in the most pathetic and eloquent manner to the hearts of all present. There was hardly a dry eye in the court, and certainly not a heart remained unaffected by it.

This scene, the confession of the faithless wife, and the descriptions given of the agonies which Sickles suffered when the appalling truth forced itself upon his mind, have won for him the sympathy of the whole community, and his counsel with the utmost confidence submit the case to the jury without another word of testimony or a word of summing up.

The moment the doors were opened this morning, the crowd poured in and filled the space set apart for the audience.

Justice Crawford took his seat, and the Court was duly opened. Shortly afterwards Sickles was conducted to his seat. He appeared to have recovered. He would not speak, though his face was marked with the lines of recent sorrow and suffering. His counsel, Brady and Stanton, opened chairs in front of the dock, and conferred with him occasionally.

Carrie proceeded to argue against the admissibility of the wife's confession. He presented that the Judge had already consulted the authorities, and had made up his mind that point, but that he would not have discharged his duty fully did he not oppose the offer.

Mr. Carlsie, in closing his argument, said there were two classes of the community on whom he submitted it would have no effect—those who are of the body of lowly and humble men who with fear and trembling walk after the footsteps of their assembled Lord, who have listened to the precepts of the Gospel, and who with all the infirmities of human nature about them, with prayer and watching, seek at least to walk in the path which the Gospel has marked out for them. In the vigils of the night, the sunset heart of the good man beats still and calm in the security of his closet, and on his knees pour out his heart to Him who can bind up the broken heart.

Insult—why, sir, rather is it the brightening of the mind, the quickening of the sight, which pierces through all the gloomy shadows of this world; he sees the reward of the good man, the comfort of the afflicted man, a waiting for him. That is one class. There is yet another class—those who are of the body of lowly and humble men who with fear and trembling walk after the footsteps of their assembled Lord, who have listened to the precepts of the Gospel, and who with all the infirmities of human nature about them, with prayer and watching, seek at least to walk in the path which the Gospel has marked out for them. In the vigils of the night, the sunset heart of the good man beats still and calm in the security of his closet, and on his knees pour out his heart to Him who can bind up the broken heart.

After the recess, the Judge delivered his decision. The Judge has ruled that the statement of Mrs. Sickles is not evidence, as it would violate well established principles and rules. Exception was taken by the defense, and the testimony for the defense was resumed.

## MRS. SICKLES'S TESTIMONY.

MISS C. M. RIDGELY was called and testified as follows: I have known Mr. and Mrs. Sickles since January last. I saw Mrs. Sickles on Tuesday, and was there at her reception every Tuesday, and was very intimate with her; I was there on the Saturday preceding the death of Mr. Sickles; she came home about half past 5 o'clock to dinner, but did not eat anything; I had noticed a change in her manner since the lion that was given at Willard's on the previous Thursday evening; I was at the lion, and saw Mrs. Sickles; she was there for a time with Mrs. Sickles in the early part of the evening; I noticed a great change in Mr. Sickles' manner on Friday, and on Saturday he had a wild, distracted look; Mr. Sickles' manner had a most marked appearance; after taking dinner I read for a time, and then went to Mr. Sickles' bed room; she was writing, and Mr. Sickles was walking violently up and down the room, evidently very much excited; he asked me to sit on the paper she had written, which I did; at night I went into Mrs. Sickles' room by a yard; found her lying on the floor with her head resting on a chair; I next saw Mr. Sickles on Sunday; I have no words that can express the grief that he exhibited; his sobbing could be heard all over the house; the sounds were a fearful, unearthly clamor, and seemed as if they were coming from his very heart; I saw him on the Sunday before the killing of Key; he was lying on a bed and groaning awfully; Mr. Butterworth was with him.

Brigid Duffy was recalled, and testified to seeing Key waving his handkerchief opposite Sickles' house.

Admiral W. Munn also testified to the same thing.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The court was opened this morning at about the usual hour, but did not commence business till half past 10 o'clock.

It is stated that the prosecution was prepared, if Mrs. Sickles' declaration was received, to give in evidence the fact that in January last Mr. Sickles and a lady not his wife confided during a night in Barron's Hotel, at Baltimore. The register of the hotel was in Court this morning. It appears, however, from this register, that there is first the entry of Mr. Sickles' name in his own hand-writing, and then the names of several other persons, and about ten names below the name of Mrs. Dan E. Sickles in a different hand writing, neither hers nor his.

This preparation shows that if Judge Crawford had admitted the confession, a vast quantity of scandalous and false evidence would have been brought in to the trial, involving persons whose names are not yet mentioned in the affair.

George B. Woodbridge was the first witness called for the defense.

Examined by Brady—I reside at No. 31 Twelfth street, Washington, came here in the latter part of No. 10 o'clock to be present at the opening of the trial of Robert J. Wacker, clerk under the clerk of the House.

Question—What was at that time his appearance and condition?

Answer—When I went first to him he appeared different from what he had been the day before; he was in the hall at the rear of the Speaker's chair; we had a conversation; I got him to go into a retiring room and there parted with him after endeavoring to justify him; he was not very much affected and distressed; there was no one with him in that room when I left him; I saw him in the hall at the rear of the Speaker's chair, and he was very much affected; he was in great distress; every time he came upon him he would clasp his temples and sob and cry, so much so that I told him to give vent to his grief; he would relieve him; he would raise his hands and exclaim, "O God, what a terrible trial, take him before me, O God, what a terrible trial, where he went as if to hide himself, and then he would bow down his head."

Witness saw Key passing opposite Sickles' house looking towards it and waving his handkerchief several times; Sickles came into the library where witness was and said that the villain has passed my house; he was very much excited; attempted to enter him; he was very much excited; and turned into the hall without a hat; that is the last I saw of him till he came into the house with the officers.

The witness was asked whether he had made

a confession to him of an exciting nature to M. J. Sickles at the Capitol.

Mr. O'Brien directed, and an excited discussion ensued between him and Mr. Stanton, who counsel the public prosecutor with being acted by a third for him, and that he had done the prisoner to vengeance.

O'Brien replied warmly, turning one of the counsel to the other, and saying that the principle claimed by O'Brien would lead to the fact of the gallow. He had not the honor of O'Brien's acquaintance, and after his language did not desire to cultivate it. Great sensation and applause from the spectators. He ended by saying Mr. O'Brien remarks.

The court was closed by Mr. Carlsie, after which the Judge deemed the evidence not admissible.

John Cuyler, A. E. Young, Charles Brown, and Selby Parker were examined; saw Key waving the handkerchief.

William Raper saw Mrs. Sickles and Key on the scene on Thursday before the tragedy. The latter spoke to him, which he had been reading.

The witness testified to getting Judge Wacker to take the lock from the door of the assignment house.

James Wayne testified to the same effect. Court adjourned.

During argument, Messrs. Stanton and Carlsie had a sharp encounter, and the proceedings of the day were quite spirited.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Lord Lyons to-day presented to the President his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty. In doing so, he gave utterance to the most profound feelings of friendship of his government for that of the United States, and expressed the hope that the ties of amity would be drawn still closer.

The President expressed the sentiments of mutual sympathy and good will. The interview was of a more than usually cordial character.

The impression prevails that Judge Barrett, of Pa., will be appointed Superintendent of Public Printing.

Ex-Congressman Grosbeck, of Ohio, according to the representations of his most intimate friends, and had made up his mind that point, but that he would not have discharged his duty fully did he not oppose the offer.

Although the Government has nothing more than telegraphic action concerning the recognition of the Juarez government by Minister Schuler, it gives full credit to the intelligence that enough has transpired to warrant the assertion that Senator Mott will be received as Minister to the United States on his return to Washington.

At the time Mr. McKim went to Mexico, Mr. McKim was represented to be a mere before Vera Cruz, and the issue was doubtful. He went with the full understanding that if McKim was defeated at that point, he should resign the Liberal Government. Hence, the determination of his action in this respect.

The reason why Mr. French was not sent back to Mexico as U. S. Minister, was because by the recognition of the Juarez Government, he rendered himself unpopular with the Liberal party, and hence it was considered that his usefulness would be impaired.

Hon. John Letcher, the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Virginia, is in this city on his return from the courts in the central and southern portions of the State.

Much more business is now being transacted in the Interior Department, owing to the retention of the Secretary somewhat till midnight.

The receipts of the Patent Office during the last month are said to be about \$11,000 over the expenses.

The case of O'Flynn, the Postmaster at Detroit, about which there has been so much excitement, has been investigated so far, it is thought, he will resign.

The Republicans intend firing one hundred guns to-morrow afternoon, in honor of Jefferson's birthday, and of Republican victories in recent State and municipal elections.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Post Office Department is having printed blank forms, to be used by the clerks in the various offices, to mail contracts as. They even in the notice of certificates, and are intended to prove as a basis for the use of Congress shall relieve the Department of its present pecuniary embarrassment.

As Mr. Bowman's resignation of the office of Superintendent of Public Printing will not take place till the 1st of May, various gentlemen are pressing their claims for the place. Among them are Col. J. S. Brown, of Philadelphia, the late of California, and Philadelphian, and others.

The Washington Republican Association celebrated Jefferson's birthday, at Old Fields Hall, to-night. Hon. Francis P. Blair, of Mo., presided. Major French read the Declaration of Independence. Daniel R. Goodloe, of N. C., delivered the oration.

There is much information in this city as leaves no doubt of the existence of a deep-felt scheme for the revolution in Cuba. It is not known that this Government has been informed of the fact.

## Democratic Meeting in Fayette.

A meeting of the Democracy and oblique Whigs of Fayette county acting with the Democratic party, was held at the court-house in Lexington, on Monday, the 11th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Congressional District Convention to be held at Nicholasville, on Tuesday, the 20th day of May next.

On motion of Thos. B. Moore, Esq., Col. John B. Johnson was elected chairman of the meeting, and Bryan H. Allen, Esq., secretary.

Mr. Thos. B. Moore, jr., proposed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Fayette approve the action of the Democratic State Convention at Frankfort, on the 24th of January last, and pledge to its nominees a cordial, united, and active support.

Resolved, That we approve of the action of the District Committee in calling a Convention at Nicholasville, on Tuesday, the 20th day of May, to nominate a candidate for Congress, and we hereby appoint a committee to attend the Convention at Nicholasville, and to report to the District Convention.

Resolved, That in the coming year, the Democracy of Fayette, and the Democracy of the State, unite in a cordial, united, and active support to the Democratic party, and we hereby appoint a committee to attend the Convention at Nicholasville, and to report to the District Convention.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN B. JOHNSON, Chm.

FRANCIS H. ALLEN, Secy.

## Democratic Convention.

HARRISBURG, April 11.—The Democratic State Rights Convention met in the House of Representatives this morning. The attendance was very large. Hon. John P. Dickson being called upon, entertained the audience with an elegant speech, which occupied nearly an hour in the delivery. He warmly indorsed the policy of Governor Parker during his official career—he assumed the doctrine of eternal antagonism existing between slavery and freedom. He then took up national affairs, and denounced the Administration of President Johnson. The convention agreed upon the following permanent officers: President, Alexander McKim, of Westmoreland, assisted by twenty nine Vice Presidents, and eighteen Secretaries. Mr. McKim made a few remarks on the occasion, and was loudly applauded.

Col. Forney was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. E. Lehman, of Philadelphia, addressed the convention.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—Below we publish the names of the delegates appointed at the meeting of the Democracy of this county on the 22d of March, to attend the District Congressional Convention, which meets at Nicholasville on the 24th of May next:

Henry Polgreen, Dennis Owen, John H. Reddish, William Owen, Saml. Brown, Thos. Farmer, A. Cooke, J. Johnson, Yeates, I. W. Zane, Jr., M. B. Brown, Dr. Ben. Davis, F. Chinn, J. W. Brown, Andrew Quirk, Wm. Night, J. P. Dougherty, D. S. Crockett, S. M. Major, J. P. Metcalfe, J. W. Tate.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN NEW ALBANY.—Forty-one persons were admitted to the communion of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New Albany, Ind., last Sabbath, of whom thirty-two were converts from faith. Of those admitted on profession, eleven were heads of families, and ten were baptised.—Pres. Herald.

[From the New York Herald.]

## Interesting from Paraguay—Further Intelligence of the Paraguayan Settlement.

The back Humahua, Captain Kline, after an excellent passage, arrived at Baltimore on Saturday, from Rio Janeiro, where she sailed on the 25th of February. We have received our exchanges from Rio Janeiro to the 25th of February. From them we translate some additional particulars about the Paraguayan settlement.

The news was received at Rio on the 22d of February, stating that there would be no war between the United States and Paraguay, as Gen. Lopez could pay the indemnity demanded.

The sack of coffee at Rio was very small, and good lots were selling readily at 50 cents.

## Proceedings at Asuncion.

MONTEVIDEO, February 16, 1859.

The Paraguayan question resulted in a peaceful settlement, as was to be foreseen. But your Government and ours, and all those that put themselves forward as negotiators, played rather a sorry part; for all the play of the disengagement falls a General Uguiza, as he himself has published, and as is to be gathered from the correspondence exchanged between him and Mr. Brown, the American Commissioner.

I stated to you in my last, Uguiza, and his lady proceeded to Asuncion. On the 15th he was opposite Humahua, and on the 16th at Asuncion. In spite of the silliness of President Lopez, who had lost a relative of his, the Bishop of the diocese received Uguiza with great honor and demonstrations of friendship.

He entertained him with a magnificent dinner, and on the 17th he was on board the American Commissioner, Mr. Brown, and his secretary, Mr. Samuel Ward. Upon his arrival the Commissioner proceeded to visit Uguiza. On the day following he presented himself officially to Lopez, and they exchanged speeches which breathed sentiments of mutual sympathy and good will. The ice was therefore broken.

Uguiza wrote a note to Mr. Brown, and the latter replied. Conferences were held between the three, to-wit: between Uguiza, Brown, and Lopez, and on the first day of February last, the first one was held, which concluded at eleven in the morning. The basis was fixed on for a friendly settlement of the questions at issue.

In a half hour it was agreed to reconvene on the 17th inst. The conferences were held between the three, to-wit: between Uguiza, Brown, and Lopez, and on the first day of February last, the first one was held, which concluded at eleven in the morning. The basis was fixed on for a friendly settlement of the questions at issue.

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## The Recent Fires at New Orleans.

The Playtime of Thursday says:

We have not yet ascertained the exact amount of the loss suffered by our insurance companies by the fire at the "Herald" Press, and we have to record another still more direct calamity. Not only is the loss of the insurance companies much greater, but many citizens have lost their private property, not all covered by insurance, and hundreds of poor tenants find themselves today without shelter and with nothing but the clothes on their backs.

On Monday yesterday a fire broke out in Chase and Cotton Pickery, on Graham street, between Clinton and Montague streets, and soon communicated itself to O'Brien's Pickery on the opposite side of the street.

The firemen were promptly on the ground, but there was no water in the plugs; half-a-dozen buildings were on fire at the time, some two or three squares off, and those have men move in with the engines, and the whole blaze extended to the several cotton yards back of the main press, and it was no pure other that the firemen beat, but a burning fluid, like the atmosphere of an oven, that penetrated the lungs, blinded the sight, and scorched the face.

The single was a large one and the sight awful to behold. The burning piles of cotton in the warehouses, and the flames extending to the sky, from the neighboring buildings, which were columns of black smoke and red flames, which ascended with a crackling noise. The streets for six or eight squares around were filled with furniture of every description, while many poor people, surprised by the fire, some perhaps while going to their neighbors and to their own, were upon the ruins of their little dwellings, and one that brought tears to the eyes of more than one old woman man.

The cotton yards, Nos. 1, 2, 5, and part of No. 4, were destroyed, with some 12,000 bales of cotton. Yard No. 3 was saved. The two pickeries, and some of the buildings were entirely destroyed. Some isolated fires, including three squares, distant one as far back as Love street, struck new terror among the poor residents threatened from every side, and not knowing which danger to face. Mr. Benet, clerk of the cotton yards, who resides on Montague street, lost two houses, his furniture, and a large sum of money he had at home. His three children were in the house when it took fire, the father, who was looking about the cotton yards, ran up, and finding the flames had gained the whole front of the building, and he had to scale the back fence. His other two children had been saved by some generous citizen, who disappeared after putting them in safety, and whose name no one could tell, but he was a noble man.

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# Wood, Eddy & Co.'s DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES! CAPITAL PRIZE \$35,000. TICKETS TEN DOLLARS NOTICE.

THIS is to inform the public, that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery, Grants held by us, authorized by the State of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of WOOD, EDDY & CO., to take effect on the 1st day of December, 1898. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same energy and promptness which has characterized it, and to the satisfaction of all interested parties.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15th, 1898.  
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS,  
SUCCESSORS TO GREGORY & MAURY.

The undersigned, having become owners of  
The above Lottery Charter in  
Delaware,

offer to the public the following scheme, to be drawn each Wednesday, in April, 1899, at Wilmington, Delaware, in public under the supervision of sworn commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Class 218 draws Wednesday, April 6th.  
Class 230 draws Wednesday, April 13.  
Class 242 draws Wednesday, April 20.  
Class 254 draws Wednesday, April 27.

Thirty-four Thousand Four Hundred and twelve Prizes.  
Nearby one Prize to every 2 tickets!

78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.  
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

TO BE DRAWN  
Each Wednesday in April.

1	do	of	12,000	\$5	12,000
1	do	of	5,000	\$5	5,000
1	do	of	2,000	\$5	2,000
1	do	of	2,500	\$5	2,500
1	do	of	2,000	\$5	2,000
30	do	of	1,000	a/c	30,000
30	do	do	500	"	15,000
30	do	do	250	"	7,500
237	do	of	20	"	51,000
61	do	do	100	"	6,000
164	do	of	70	"	4,480
190	do	of	40	"	5,120
5,508	do	of	10	"	11,250
2,624	do	of	10	"	25,230
Prizes amounting to					\$58,950
Whole Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2.50					